Vol. XXX No. 9,344.

SANTO DOMINGO.

DIPLOMACY EXTRAORDINARY. HAYTI WARNED BY THE UNITED STATES TO BE

NEUTRAL TOWARD SANTO DOMINGO-COM-MUNICATIONS FROM ADMIRAL FOOR, CONSUL GAUTIER, AND MINISTER BASSETT. Communications from United States officials referring to the pending negotiations with Santo Dominge, and warning Hayti to remain neutral, have been published in the Haytien journals, and excited a great deal of unpleasant comment. We have received from Port-an-Prince French translations of several of these documents. Copies of the originals have denbtless been sent to Washington by the same mail; but as we have been unable as yet to obtain transcripts of them, we are obliged to render the translations back again into English. Our readers will bear this circumstance in mind in forming an opinion upon the tone of the communication addressed by our officials to the authorities of a friendly Republic. The first is a letter from Admiral Poor to the Provisional President of Hayti: To President Sault, Provisional President Republic.

To President Sault, Prosisional President Replace.

Bayli:
Sin: The undersigned avails husself of the arrival in this port of the Severa, flag-ship of the United States North-Atlantic squadron, to inform your Excellency that he has received instructions from his Government to harm your Excellency that negotiations are now pending between the United States Government and the Government of Santo Domingo, and that during such meretiations the United States Government is determined to use and its power to prevent any medding on the part of Hayti or air other power with the Dominican Government. Therefore, any interference with, or attack on the Pominicans by ships under the Haytien flag, or any other flag, during the said nogifications will be considered an act of hostility to the United States flag, and will provide hostilities in return—(considere comme un act disastilit an partition des Elate Units et procoquera de Phostilité en retourn.

Phortinite en victour).

1 have, &c.,
C. H. Poots, kear-Admiral, &c.
Port-au-Prince, Feb. 10, 1871. United States Consul Gautier addresses Gen. Nord

Alexis in the following terms: Alexis in the following terms:

GENERAL: A large unspirity of the Dominican people have asked through their representatives to be annexed to the United States; and negotiations with that view have been entered into and stil continue. A Commission has been appointed to go to Santo Domingo and make a careful examination, when all who are opposed to margination will again have an opportunity to make themselves heard. In the regarding the United States have goned to grayed the legitimate Government of the series heard. In the menatime the United States have engaged to protect the lecitimate Government of the Dominican Republic—that of President Baez—against all intervention from outside, and to fulfill this engagement the United States will even use force, if other means prove the finetent, (Et. pour remplir cet engagement, les Ents Unis emploieront, même la force, si les autres wogens and inteffecces.) The Hayten Government has been duly audioned (accett) and has promised to preserve a strict neutrality.

Consul Gautier proceeds to point out the movements of Gen. Lapéren and his associates, and continues :

of Gen. Lupéron and his associates, and continues:

"I do not wish to say by this, that the authorities at
Cape Hawtien are secretly aloing the Dominican in surgents, although it is known to every one, that Gen. Laperon is in friendly relations with them, and that they
have accorded him long interviews; but I desire to warm
the authorities here, fearing that their sympathies by
leading them to exceed the limits of their duties, may
not only alienate the good feeling of the United States
toward the Haytien Government, but may occasion grave
complications which may still be avoided by prudence."

Gen. Nord in your ways. Gen. Nord in roply says:

"I have already been ordered by my Government to eserve the strictest neutrality regarding the affairs of Minister Bassatt addressed the following letters to the

To the Ron. T. RAMEAU, Sceretary of State

To the Ken. T. RAMEAU, Secretary of State.

Sin: I have the honor to inform you that negotiations are pending between the United States and President Bars of the Dominican Republic; and I am instructed by my Government to make known to the Haytlen Government that it will regard with decided disfavor all attempts made one matter by whom) to disturb the peace or interfere in the internal affairs of the neighboring Dominican Republic during these negotiations.

I respectfully ask that you will, without delay, direct the attention of your Government to these instructions from my Government to these instructions from my Government and I express the hope that the Government and neople of Hayti will be encouraged to preserve the existent neutrality in regard to the internal affairs of the Dominican Republic, and that they shall use their influence to prevent the occurrence of any incident arising from the revolutionary state of this island, calculated to affect in the least degree the interests of the United States Legation, Port an-Prince, Jan. 10 Jeni.

This letter was replied to by Secretary Rameau, when

This letter was replied to by Secretary Rameau, when nister Bassett answered as follows :

Sin: I thank you for your letter of the 21st ult., in reply

mace.

But, nevertheless, it would be more satisfactory and sore agreeable to my Government and myself, if, when riting in the asme of your Government, you felt your-distribution to give the assurance of neutrality asked ad expected by the United States.

self authorized to give the assurance of neutrality asked and expected by the United States.

Since the receipt of your dispatch we have heard from sources worthy of considerated, reports which, supposing them to be reasonably exact, may give rise to serious entournassenems, in the absence of any assurance of heatrality on the part of your Government. I shall not less to the accuracy of these reports. I will mention only, that your Consul at Kingston, Jamadea, is known to be well informed respecting certain schemes of intervention in the attrict of Santo Domingo, and that he and your Consul at Curaçoa are accused of masking any protecting, or of being ready to mask and protect, by means of their official position, projects of the character in the persons propose to disture the internal peace of Santo Domingo, under cover of the Haytien flag.

In the absence of a declaration of a neutral policy on the part of your Government relative to the Internal affairs of Santo Domingo, the United States, despite its wish to the contrary may flad cause of disastribution when, from well informed authorities, we receive reports which lead the Government for ear that the Haytion Government may be compromised by her citizens

ports which lead the Government as fear and the Ray inon Government may be compromised by her cliken and representatives, who, so far as we know, have relived no notice from their Government to observe the Beutrality which my Government, in cordial amity much desires and counts upon you to see observed.

I have, acc., Espisegas D. Bassett.

U. S. Legation, Port an Prince, Feb. 9, 1871.

The Port an Prince Civilisateur, Feb. 16, in the course of a long article, thus complains of alleged acts of intimidation on the purp of United States officials:

dation on the port of United States officials:

"The orogaders of the annexation project in order to seem; Its success have cought to exercise a system of complete though disguised ecercion. It is first the commander of a slop of war who arrives at Jacobel to inform the military governor there, that he must be quiet (co) daring the annexation negotiations or uppleasant consequences would follow. This is done without the least care for our national sovereignty or interests, which feeble as we are, are nevertheless entitled to respect. Next, a suplemate agent, regularly accredited in form had fawning and half memoring, renews the same asthment. Then a naval differ presents almostly according to the Chief of State, immedit, to reiterate the same infunction, accompanies too time by a monitor of 15 guns, as if to have the parasites which would be incurred by any leviation from the peticy which he invited the President o most. Now, it is a simple consister officer of the econd-class who believes it his duty to play his part in adopt. Now, it is a simple consular outer of the

w (an these acls be reconciled with the solemn Merinana hade to the man of principle in the United States Congress, in order to caim their first suspicious, tunt only the truth is sought in the Santo Domingo questhe truth is sought in the same brainged; that only honest representations would be of Are not Caoral, Luperon, Pimentel, Homes, and many others like them, Dominicans for to make themselves heard, why, if truth once, are so many precambious taken to superpression of their scattments. The resolve to the part of the annexations is too strong to require support schemes neworthy of a power guided only by goodward, truth, and justice."

INFORMATION FOR EMIGRANTS.

HOW TO GET THERE AND WHAT TO DO-THE PRICE OF LAND, LABOR, ETC. - RAISING LAND, LABOR, ETC. - RAISING

IFROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.I SANTO DOMINGO CITY, Feb. 17 .- While the excitement on the subject of Santo Demingo lasts, there are many, I have no doubt, who will want to know how to get here, and what chances there are for going into business and making money. In the first place, this is no country for adventurers. The people have been curved by adventurers for mearly 400 years, and they are getting a little cick of it. They have had spanish adventurers. Prench adventurers, then more Spanish adventurers, ther Roglish adventurers, then more French and more Spanish, and so on, until they have grown suspicious, And it is no place for thieves and rascals, because there's mothing to steal, and people are too watchful. It's true there are not many jails and prisons; but there are law officers, and it is worth a man's life to go before them, either as plaintiff or defendant. There are places, how-ever, for seber, industrious, honest farmers and farmers' tors, and for enterprising tradesmen and mechanics, but I do not advise any of these to come here unless annexation takes place Indeed, I do not advise them to comthen. My purpose is only to give the facts to those who may desire to come. I believe farmers, who will work, can make money rapidly here, especially if American capital and enterprise shall put life into these old towns and plantations. A small capital is necessary for indepen-

conce anywhere. I am not prepared to say a smaller Actu is decessary here than on our Western prairies along | fortight

the lines of railroad, but I think larger profits may be realized by a less expenditure in labor than in the agricultural regions of the West.

It costs to get here from New-York, coming first-class by steamer, from \$70 to \$10 in gold, according to the port you desire to reach. The steamer Tybee (Spofford & Co., N. Y.) is at present the only regular conveyance, and that makes monthly trips. Upon arrival, your noted bul (a most outrageous swindle) is \$3 a day, in gold, with sharp profits on extras. There is only one hotel, to my knowledge. Considering the disadvantages, it is a very good one, but the price is monstrous, because everything here is very cheap, and \$1 50 a day ought to be enough The most honest and the best informed of the people both natives and Americans, with whom I have con versed, do not think it advisable for farmers and others to come here intending to go into business with less than \$500 or \$1,000. Of course, the larger the capital the bet ter. The price of land is from \$1 to \$3 per acre, according to fertility and location. Land convenient to the river, and near enough to the city for farming purposes, can be bought for from \$1 to \$2-such land, in point of richness and facility of cultivation, as is not found in the United States. The country is divided into woodlands and grass lands, or savannas. The best crops are raised to \$500. It will be simple, but very comfortable, and compare well with others. It will be but one story, round thatched roof, two or three rooms, and a floor of boards imported from the States. The cost of furniture [is [merely nominal. The beds are mostly cross-legged cots, covered with canvas; a pair of sheets, a blanket, and a pillow uplete the outfit. The chairs used here are mostly cane-bottomed or plain, rude wooden ones, cheap and durable. A table or two, a hammock, a few shelves for books, a stove and a few dishes-these would furnish a house better than half of them are furnished on the farms and plantations. There are no stoves in the country, but I think the cooking would be better if there were. There are no carpets or oil-cloths in the whole country, for none are needed in this climate. An occadonal rug is seen before a bed or a settee. There are no covered chairs or stuffed furniture. Everything is of the simplest character. The Dominican Government admits all furniture and agricultural implements free of duty. I have seen no agricultural implements notwithstanding. Furniture, made in the States, is quite common in the better class of houses. If wood land is bought, of course it must be cleared and fenced before it can be productive. Prof. Gabb, formerly State Geologist of California and new at the head of the Geological Survey of the Dominican Republic for the Santo Do mingo Company of New-York, pays \$17 per acre for clearing and fencing land ready for plenting; he makes a contract to that effect and others do the same; he does not advance any portion of the sum, but pays onequarter price as the work proceeds. A farmer may come here at any season of the year and get a crop in four months. The first thing to plant should be corn which matures in from six to eight weeks. The mosprofitable crops are coffee, cotton, cacae, oranges, lemons limes and sugar, but most of these cannot be raised by poor men, for they require too long a time before they w bear. Coffee in this region is not productive until it is three years old, when a half crop is yielded. A full crop is cathered the next year, and the investment is henceforth permanent and profitable, and requires little labor. An of plantain or banana trees set out alternating with the necessary for the production of coffe. Caeso is still mor profitable when once started, but the tree does not yield till it is seven or eight years old. Sugar yields the first

sembling manilla hemp, and is worth in New-York IS cents a pound. Mr. Shoemaker, formerly of Baltimore and largely engaged in enterprises here, has raised cabulla with profit. The subject of land titles has been explained to me several times, but I don't yet understand it, and to others there is a great deal of uncertainty. Owing to the unsettled condition of affairs on the island for so many years, it is doubtful what is a valid title and what is not. Prof. Gabb (and he is probably the most trustworthy authority here) says the notary's ticulate is sufficient, as he has the records. But the records in this city are few, and while the netary's certificate might answer in one case, it would not in

year, but it cannot be raised profitably except by the in-

vestment of a large capital-Prof. Gabb and others say from \$20,000 to \$50,000-due to the cost of machinery. &c.

Cotton yields in six months, and the crop and variety are said to be magnificent. It requires little capital and

little labor. The ground should be cleared and kept rea.

sonably clear from weeds. The crop does not need replant

ing. Another crop, a new one, promises well. That is ca-bulla, which produces a fiber of excellent quality, re

Farm-horses may be bought for from \$50 to \$60 a head; oxen, from \$20 to \$30; donkeys, \$16 to \$20, and mules, from \$30 to \$200. A good saddle but fine once bring from \$150 to \$200. Mules are little used, and horses are scarce; donkeys, bulls, and oxe are the principal beasts of burden. Transportation is done by packing on the backs of donkeys and bulls. Th donkeys are about the size of Newfoundland dogs, and they carry loads of fruit, wood, charcoal, and all other articles of transport, in panniers strapped about them, one on each side, and either of the baskets is larger than the donkey himself. In the city, carts are used, for the streets are generally good and well paved; but outside the walls there are only paths of the rudest and worst description, through bushes, over logs, into streams, and along hi laides. The greatest need of all this country (I put it even before capital) is roads.

Labor is controlled by the same influences that control

trade. A native, or a foreigner who has been here long enough to learn the habits of the people and the Spanish language, can make better bargains than others. Ten chances to one a foreigner will be swindled on everything he cats, wears, or hires. A laborer who speaks both En glish and Spanish would be almost indispensable to an American farmer coming here to begin life, and such a hand would of course command better wages than others Prof. Gabb has all the advantages of a Dominican, and he employs men at the Deminican rate. He pays for common farm laborers \$7 and \$8 a month, without Mr. Shoemaker pays \$4 a month and board. You may add to these rates 50 per cent for inexperienced employers ignorant of the language. The women and children do a good deal of work; indeed I think they do the most of it on the places owned by their husbands or fathers, for the natives who own places ever so small generally despice labor, and the women are made to perform duty. The wages paid women field-laborers I have been unable to obtain. The low rate at which labor is obtained here will not be logarded with so much surprise by the reader when he reflects upon the simple habits of the people, their manner of living, their dress, and the few expenses they incur. A small family may live in this city, very nicely and respectably, on from \$500 to \$500 a year, pay ing their own house-rent; and the difference between this and the common laborer is about in the same ratio and the common abover is accord in the same ratio the laborer who lives on \$500. The climate is so genial and so invariable that the laborer's clothes, and those of his family, do not cost more than \$10 a year, if so much. Shows or boots he never wears. A hat, costing six or ten cents, will had a war, and Shoca or boots he never wears. A hat, costing six or ter-cents, will last a year; and a suit or two of blue jean or cotton, costing \$2 a piece, and two shirts, costing 20 cents a piece—these will dress the laborer here better than two-thirds of them are dressed. Woolen he never wears and many never think of wearing a shirt.

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

.Col. Wm. Schillinger died in Cincinnati yes James Gale, President of the Essex National int of Haverbill, Mass., died suddenly on Thursday.

David Reeves, esq., a prominent iron manufac
rer, President of the Phonix Iron Company, died in Phonix relief, Penn.

Chief-Engineer Andrew Lawton, U. S. N., died at the Finladelphin Nary-Yand restoriny. He was a native of Manaschupette, and outered the nary in June, 1850.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

. The Chicago Republican Newspaper Compan n sued for libel by Jesse O. Kennedy, claiming damages A mortgage of the franchise and chattels of athera Facilie Hailroad for \$20,000,000 was recorded in Saz Fran-

... The Kennebec River is free of ice, and a ves Potatoes of the first crop of 1871 are now har

....The bill to unite Boston, Charlestown and The St. Louis, Western and Boston colonies have self-el at the town of Evans, Colonies, 56 miles such of Deurer, and four miles south of Greeker. They have control of 40,000 a res of land. Evans is on the South Platte liver, and

.The Boston, Haraford and Eric Railroad case

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

THE SITUATION AT MONTMARTRE UNCHANGED-AN ATTEMPT TO BE MADE TO SURPRISE THE INSURGENTS-GEN. UHRICH A CAMPIDATE FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

Pants, Friday, March 17, 1871. The situation in the Montmartre district is mehanged. No acts of violence have been committed. Gen. Paladines, in citizen's dress, yesterday inspected the

cannon held by the Montmartre insurgents. The Prussians have returned to the French authorities 12,000 Chassepôt guns, for use in case of need here. Disrders continue, but are not of an alarming nature.

The Government, it is reported, will attempt to-night to surprise the 30 cannon held by the insurgents in the Place de la Vosges. A company of the National Guards on duty there has promised to assist the undertaking by refusing to guard the guns any longer.

A meeting of the efficers and subalterns of the National Guards of Montmartre has been summoned for the purpose of signing an address resolving on the election of their own chief, in the person of Menotti Garibaldi. Non-signers are denounced as traitors, but there have as yet been but few signatures.

Gen. Uhrich is a candidate for the Assembly at the ensuing elections to fill vacancies from Paris. The merchants of Paris are signing a protest against

the law in relation to commercial bill's. Ten trains will be run daily, to and from Versailles, during the sessions of the National Assembly. One

hundred seats in the Assembly are vacant. The opening exhibition of paintings in Paris will take place on the 15th of May. The newspaper, Le Sport, reappears on Wednesday next. The question as to when the races shall recommence will be decided shortly.

The members of the National Guards have been invited to call at the American Legation, to receive each five francs in money or a pound of tobacco from the sub scriptions made in America for the relief of sufferers in

The Council of Ministers is occupied with the appoint ment of Prefects and the reorganization of the Municipal

The journals unanimously deprecate the exhibition of any violence toward Germans returning to their business and residence in Paris, but urge their social exclusion. Gen. Vinoy has addressed a severe circular to the gene rals commanding the army of Paris.

Six hundred pork shops have reopened since Monday.

GENERAL FRENCH NEWS.

THE PRUSSIANS ANXIOUS TO SELL THE CITY OF MULHOUSE-A NEW FRENCH LOAN-THE FRENCH PRESS URGING REPRISALS AGAINST THE PRUSSIANS - TERRIBLE EXPLOSION EIGHTLEN PERSONS KILLED AND FORTY PARIS, Friday, March 17, 1871.

It is rumored that Prussia has offered to sell the City of Mulhouse tack to France for 200,600,000 francs. It has been decided by the French Government to place on the market a loan of two and a half milliards of france in the form of three per cent rentes.

The journals complain that the Prussians are still depredating upon the sahabitants, and urge reprisals. The Debats says: "Before we can forget that the Germans are enemies, we must cense to find them thieves. If, after their extertions, they cannot comprehend that they ought not to return to France, we have a right to stretch a cordon which will exclude them from French society." The other papers speak in a similar strain, saying "there can be no friendship while the Germans are in France." A carridge factory has exploded at Chancey. Eighteen

persons were killed and 40 wounded. The Assembly has appointed a Committee of 45 to report upon the state of the invaded Departments, The Mayors of Arrendissements are required to state all costs incurred, and specify all outrages committed by the Germans; and to describe the resources remaining at their disposal and the prospects of the harvest.

Casimer Periere has declined the Prefecture of the Seine. Messrs. Sykes, Swinburn, and Johnston of the American Ambulances have been presented with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. It is believed that private telegraphing will recommence on Monday. All naturalizations within the last six months are to be

Gen. Faidherbe, though ill, has submitted to the Goverament a plan for the reorganization of the army.

The Rentes are to be bought up extensively by the Government, with a view to sustaining the credit of the nation in view of the new loan. M. Bande, and the other French negotiators, go to

Brussels on Friday evening, and the negotiations for a definitive treaty of peace will probably epen on Monday. A dispatch from Dieppe says the Germans have gone, and that the customs posts and telegraphs have been reored to the control of the French authorities

A dispatch from Rouen says benceforth all taxes will be payable to the French. The branch of the Bank of France at Rouen has resumed business. M. Pouyer-Onertier has gone to Rouen for the purpose of removing the difficulties arising out of a conflict of jurisdiction. Many of the manufacturers in Alsace and Lorraine intend removing to Lille and Lyons.

GERMANY.

PROGRESS OF THE EMPEROR - CONGRATULA-

TIONS FROM THE CZAR. BERLIN, Friday, March 17, 1871.

The Emperor William arrived at Weimar vesterday. He was met by the Duke of Saxe Weimar and a brilliant staff at Eisenach, and by the Duckess, as well as by a great crowd of people at Weimar Station. The reception was very enthusiastle.

Gen. Wrangel has arrived here as the bearer of a

congratulatory letter from the Czar Alexander to the Emperor William. Herr Fabrice remains in France as the representative

of Count Von Bismarck until the execution of the proliminaries of pence. LATER-ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Friday, March 17-Evening. The Emperor has arrived, and the city is illuminated in his honor. The Emperor and Empress and the Crown Prince and Princess, drove through the streets to right. The enthusiasm of the people is im-

ITALY.

FINANCIAL MATTERS-PARLIAMENT TO MEET IN ROME IN JULY.

FLORENCE, Friday, March 17, 1871. In the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Finance, in presenting an excuse for the non-presentation of the Budget, said that there was a total deficit of 70,000,000 of lire to be provided for. He proposed to augment the issue of bank notes by 150,000,000, and to inerease taxes ten per cent over present rates throughout the Kingdom.

The Italian Parliament will meet in Rome in July to vote on the Budget. Bills have been introduced for the abolition of differential duties on foreign vessels; and for the better maintenance of the public peace and security throughout the Kingdom.

RUSSIA.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN ON THE BLACK SEA QUESTION.

Sr. Petersuung, Thursday, March 16, 1871. The Anstblatt of to-day has the following emarks upon the decision of the Black Sea Conference at London:

"Notwithstanding newspaper invectives, the Powers have interpreted the letter of Prince Gortschakoff as reasonable and upright, as not a challenge, and not treachery. The result of the Conference, involving no unjust sacrifice and disturbing no rights, removes distrust and pledges peace."

The Invalide Russe publishes a letter recently sent to the Czar by the Emperor William, who says ! "To-day, at the review near Paris, I remembered our mited armies approaching Paris after hard fighting un-ler the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia." The letter also expresses the pleasure of His Majesty at the acceptance by the Czar of the Coloneley of the 1st

Prussian Guards. ENGLAND.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT-FRAUDS IN THE GOVERNMENT ARSENALS - DISCUSSION RE-SUMED ON THE ARMY BILL. LONDON, Friday, March 17, 1871.

The House of Lords last evening passed to second reading the bill for the abolition of University In the House of Lords, to-night, the Earl of Carnarvon stated that of the 360,000 barrels of powder stored in the and that the Government had been paying for pebble powder twice its cost in its own shops. He deplored the spathy of the Government at a time when the state of Curope made war more than possible. Lord Northbrook, Under-Secretary of War, explained that one new prismatic powder was superseding all other kinds, and had engaged the attention of the Government.

The lobbies and galleries of the House of Commons were througed, last evening, with army officers and people interested in the bill for the reorganization of the army. Soon after the session was opened, Mr. Gladstone informed the House that he was as yet unable to fix a day for the consideration of Mr. Dilkes's resolution censuring the Ministry for accepting the proposal for a Conference upon the Black Sea question, until after the Army bill had been settled.

In the debate which soon followed, several members shared generally, assalling the system of purchasing commissions in terms which their opponents considered to be attacks upon the habits and institutions of the country. Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for War. took part in the debate in an able defense of the bill, and particularly of the clause providing for the abolition of the

In the House of Commons, to-night, a resolution to inquire into monastic institutions was rejected. Mr. Disraell reopened the debate on army reorganization. He insisted that the abolition of the purchase system was a paltry measure to propose where a great remedy for inefficiency was demanded. The proper course to pursue would be to let the bill before the House go to a working Committee for improvement. The question of purchase also had a financial phase. He feared that £8,000,000 abolition. Mr. Gladstone expressed his belief that the bill was satisfactory to the three branches of the service. and he opposed its reference to a Committee. The second reading of the bill was carried.

THE NEW-DOMINION.

MORE HOSTILE FISHERY LEGISLATION. OTTAWA, March 16 .- Judging from recent speeches and legislation, it does not appear as if the Government expected any very speedy settlement of the Fishery question. A bill has passed the Senate to regulate the seizure of foreign craft, which will lessen the late the seizure of foreign craft, which will lessen the time between the seizure and the sale. It also provides that three-fourths of the amount realized from the sale of captured vessels shall be distributed between the officers and men of the vessels making the seizure. This regulation is intended to furnish an additional inducement to the captain and erews of the Canadian marine to be more active than ever in soizing fishing craft, and should the questions now in dispute remain unsettled during next Summer, the list of captured vessels will doubtless be longer than ever.

THE OUTRAGE IN MANITOBA. PARTICULARS OF THE ASSAULT OF CANADIAN SOLDIERS ON AN AMERICAN.

SOLDIERS ON AN AMERICAN.

Currespondence of The St. Paul Press.

PEMBINA, D. T., Feb. 25.—Last evening a citizen of Fembina named Andreas Nault visited the house of Mr. Paul Laurent, in order to attend to some business he had with Mr. Laurent. The house of Laurent is at, or in the immediate vicinity of a large poet set in the ground to designate the old boundary line between territory of the United States and that of Great Britain, and but a few vards inside the old Ashburton Treaty line of 492 north latitude. It seems that Mr. Nault was one of the supporters of the Provisional Government of Louis Real, in Rupert's Land, last Winter and during a portion of last Summer, and on the failure of that Government, and the flight of Riel, removed to this place, where he has since resided, hearing the reputation of an industrious, peaceable, and well-conducted citizen. It seems that this fact was known to the Canadian troops stationed at the fert of the Hudson Bay Company, below Pembina, and whom, from accounts, seem to have epics or "spotters" among them, to mark any of the retagees from Red River Settlement, in order to punish them when an opportunity occurs. At the time Mr. Nault cutered the house of Laurent, a number of Canadian soldiers were congregated there, drinking, smoking, &c., and immediately upon his arrival they consulted together for a few moments, and then started for their quarters, about half a mile distant, and secured their side arms, which consists of a saler bay onet, and returned to Laurent's to wreak their vengennee on Mr. Nault. Immediately upon his arrival they consulted together for a few momentals, and then started for their quarters, about half a mile distant, and secured their side arms, which censists of asher bay onet, and returned to Laurent's to wreak their vengennee on Mr. Nault. Immediately upon their entrance, armed in this fashion, Mr. Nault saw that something was wrong and harm was intended, and made a hold push for the door, succeeding in getting out, and receiving as he did so th

United States and in the Territory of Dasota, by armed hirelings of the poverty-atricken Dominion Canada, which it would be almost farcical to designate armed hirelings of the poverty-stricken Dominion of Canada, which it would be almost farcical to designate as a Government. Nor is this the only instance of complaint which the citizens of Pembina have to ofter against these braves." Daily and nightly, parties of their drunken builtes are to be seen peramountating the thoroughtarg of the village, each armed with a sword-bayonet, proudly exhibiting the same to the "higheratt Yankoos" as a weapon of unusual merit, or filling the salouns of the village, expatiating and boasting of the awful power and terrible prowess of the Great (I) Dominion of Canada—"spotting" unfortunate refugees whom they have robbed of their property and banished from their homes, and vowing vengeance and destruction to "ye bloody half-breeds."

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES. ...Robert Chambers, the well-known pub-isher of Ed nburgh, died yesterday.

....The celebration of St. Patrick's Day was general throughout Iroland, and, no scenes were reported.It is reported that Monseigneur Stanner

passed through Fiorence for Rome with French, English, and Bavarian dispatches for the Pope. ... The ex-Emperor Napoleon was expected Dover yesterday, and the Empress Eugenie and the tranqu'i infant" were there to meet him.

....It is stated that Cardinal Antonelli has sent and her note to the Italian authorities in reference to the disturbances in the Jesuit Church.

.... The Cambridge and Oxford boat crews ow practicing daily on the Thames, preparatory to

....The Hon. Wm. H. Seward left Calcutta on Monday for Eombay, where he will be the guest of the British officials. Mr. Seward's health is excellent,

....Odo Russell is expected shortly at Rome to arrange the business of the British Legation, the duties of which are to be performed by the British Minister at Florence. .The Etoile Belge reports that the damage

The Estate Beige reports that the using to the wheat crop in Beignum will to be so general as was feared. In some of the proyences the prospects are relatively satisfactory. A dispatch from Brussels says that in con-

acquence of the ravages of the cattle plague in Belgium, the holding of cattle fairs is forbidden in Hainauit, Western Flanders, and Namur.It is rumored in London that the Government of England has asked that of Belgium for an explanation as to the neglect and delays which have characterized commercial intercourse between the two

A programme for a celebration in honor of the liberation of France from the Prussians has been arranged by a committee of the citizens of Gratz, the capital of Styria, Austria. The proposition has not yet been sanctioned by the Governor of Styria.

ANOTHER SUPPOSED NATHAN MURDERER. EVENSEURG, Penn., March 17 .- This little

namlet has been greatly excited for several days over the supposed presence of Billy Forrester, the alleged Nathan murderer. Some months ago, a man named Jones, was arrested at Johnstown, in this County, and edged in this jail to await trial on the charge of wife desertion. He was some time ago casually encountered by a New-Yorker, and it was at once announced that he was Forrester. Superintendent Kelso was informed, and the detectives are now en route to this place to take the the detectives are now en route to this place to take the criminal on to New-York. The trouble may be saved however. I visited the prisener to-day, and with the police description at hand, readily decided that he does not bear the slightest resemblance to Forrester. He was questioned rigorously when informed of his supposed importance, and laughed heartily, expressing a wish to be taken to New-York. He is conflued in a prison of amusing primitiveness, the walls mere pine boards, and the windows barred by slender iron slate, not strong enough to resist any determined effort.

RAILROAD LABORERS RESISTING A CIVIL PRO-CESS-BLOODSHED ANTICIPATED.

NORWICH, Conn., March 17 .- The laborers on Myers's section of the "Air-Line Ratiroad" in Colchester, hearing that the property-carts, horses, &c .- of the contractor will be seized to-day by the creditors, armed themselves to the number of 76 or 80 and took possession of the barn where the property is stored. Deputy Sheriff Raymond of New-London, with a posse, was gent for, and reached Colchester at about 3 o'clock p.m., but owing to the threatening appearance of the richter sent for recinforcements and postponed action. It Government arsenals, all but see barrels were worthless;

A SERIES OF RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A COLLISION ON THE N. Y. CENTRAL RAILROAD -A BRAKEMAN NEARLY RILLED, AND TWO LOCOMOTIVES AND SEVERAL CARS DE-MOLISHED.

ROCHESTER, March 17.-There was a collision on the New-York Central Railroad, in Center-square, in this city, this morning, between a freight-train and a single locomotive. The result was the demolition of two locomotives, the complete destruction of six freight-cars, the freight being damaged, and a brakeman named Doyle, from Buffalo, severely—if not fataily—injured. The Buffalo pranch of the read was obstructed several hours. The wreck took fire, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. The loss to the Company is very heavy. pany is very heavy.

A TRAIN THROWN FROM THE TRACK ON THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY-MANY PERSONS IN-JURED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17 .- An accident occurred this morning on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near Camden. A train was thrown off the track and the locomotive upset by a misplaced switch, and another train collided with the overturned engine. Three hund-red feet of the track were torn up, several cars demol-ished and many persons injured, but none seriously ex-cept a brakeman, who had a foot crushed.

FIVE MEN KILLED AND FOUR INJURED ON THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNE-

SOTA RAILROAD. CHICAGO, March 17 .- A construction train on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railread, having a large force of laborers on board, was thrown from the track this morning, and five of the men in stantly killed and four others severely injured, two of whom cannot recover. No further particulars have been A BALTIMORE AND OHIO TRAIN THROWN FROM

THE TRACK BY A COW-NO ONE INJURED.

WHEELING, March 17 .- An express train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ran over a cow near Grafton this forenoon, when the whole train was thrown from the track, with the exception of the engine. No one was injured. The damage is said to be considerable to the Railroad Company. The train was delayed some

THE COAL TROUBLES.

UNION BETWEEN THE ANTHRACITE AND EI-TUMINOUS COAL MINERS-A GENERAL SUS-PENSION THREATENED IN BOTH REGIONS. JOHNSTOWN, Penn., March 17.—The delegates

from the anthracite and bituminous regions, consisting of six men from each, met here to-day and formed a union. Their interests will be made identical in the future, and a general suspension throughout both regions at any day is not impossible. Officers were elected to conduct the affairs of the united organizations.

EFFECTS OF THE COAL TROUBLES-THE PRICE OF PLATE IRON INCREASED. PHILADELPHIA, March 17 .- The boiler-plate manufacturers of Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware have resolved to advance the price of plate iron of all grades three eighths of a cent per pound. This advance has been forced upon the manufacturers

by the recent strike among the coal miners and the con-sequent increase in the price of pig metal. THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE - A ONE-SIDED

INVESTIGATION. HARRISBURG, March 17.-The Investigation Committee is still watched with absorbing interest, but action is not hoped for. It has wasted a week now, and really presented but few facts not already known. The railroad men evidently regard the investigation as a good joke, and well they may, since, from an investigation into the unlawful exterious of the com-panies, it has chauged into a miners' inquisition. The slow work of night sessions exhausted the patience

position tentionly, that the inhers in low cases make over \$9 a week, yet in no instance was it shown that operators and railway men failed to receive less than from 35 to 50 per cent on their investments.

The news of the action at the bituminous mines at Johnstown has thrown the monopolists into consternation. It was boasted that the men in that trade would ignore and shun the leaders of the anthructic organization, but the result shows how much the temper of the coal men throughout the State has been mistaken.

THE CONVENTION OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL

The meeting of representatives from the professional clubs of the country, last night, resulted in establishing the "National Association of Base Ball Players," and as they adopted the constitution, by-laws, and playing rules of the old National Association, they and playing rules of the old National Association, they practically take the place of that institution. The clubs sending delegates included the Mutual of this City; Eckford of Brooklyn; Chicago and Boston Clubs; the Forest City Clubs of Cleveland and Rockford; the Haymakers of Troy, and the Olympic and National of Washington, The Convention adopted a code of rules governing championship contests, and elected the following officers; President, J. N. Kern, Athletic; Vice-President, J. S. Evans, Cleveland; Secretary, N. E. Young, Olympic; Treasurer, J. W. Schofield, Haymakers. The representation was the best ever sent to a Convention by professional clubs, and everything pessed off in the most harmonious manner. The Convention adjournmed to meet in Cleveland in March, 1872.

FILKINS'S CONDUCT SINCE HIS CONVICTION.

From The Troy Times.

John I. Filkins, convicted of the express robbery, and sentenced to 20 are imprisonment in Cinton Frison, passed through this city last evening in charge of two officers, or route for his new house. He charge of two office. In route for his new home. He was shackly to a convict named Johnson. While the base shackly to a convict named Johnson. While the base has been supported by the boits in Albany, both prisoners laughed and cracked Jokes over the transaction, as if it was a trifling matter. Filkins conversed with those present in a jesting minmer, as if he little realized the long term of imprisonment in store for him He shook hands with the other prisoners at the Jail and hid them good by. Yesterday he had two interviews with his wife and children, and took leave of them on the last occasion. The scene was most painful and affecting. Filkins's conduct since his sentence has tended to remove the doubts of some of those who thought he might be innocent. Part of Wednesday afternoon he spent in playing cards with a man named Moffat, conlined in jail on a charge of shoplifting, and his general conduct since his sentence has been altogether inconsistent with that which it would naturally be supposed an innocent man, under his circumstances, would manifest.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.Jeff. Davis was serenaded by his Rebel friends a Montgomery, Ala, last evening.

... The Rockland County Print Works at Haver-straw were burned resterday. Loss, \$30 000. .Twenty-five bridges in Morgan County, Ills., wept away by the rocent floods. The loss of property by the

forger, poisoned himself in Syracuse on Thursday. He took the avoid a term in State Prison. ... A German Lutheran minister, named J. G. Van-oren, committed suicide in the Pittsburgh City Prison resterday. He al been a Bouth American misclonary.

...John H. Sims, the notorious counterfeiter and

John Searles recently shot a grizzly bear near Fort Telou, Cal. and, on entering the chapparel to look for its male, was attacked by it and torn and mangind fatally. A coroner's jury at Westfield, Mass., yesterday, returned a verifict that the death of Sirs. Frederick Kartz was caused by a shortlen procured by Dr. G. G. Tucker, a respectable physician of hat lown.

that town.

In Hendricksburg, Belmont County, Ohio, on Thursday, Henry Yourse, who had just been pardoned out of the penitratitary, shot and mortially wounded Moses Kine, and then shot and killed himself. Jealousy is said to have been the cause.

. While some men were engaged dumping the Grand Rapids improvement, at Kcokuk, lowa, resteriar, the ... While some men were engaged dumping ears on the Grand Rapids improvement, at Reviak, lowa, resierlar, the bor of a car broke looke from a truck, and three for men into the canal, white struggling to gget out, the ear-hor full on them, instantly hilling Wm. Durran and seriosaly injuring the sitects.

— E. C. Daniell, late Cashier of the Webster National Bank of Boston, has been arrested and held in the sum of tional Bank of Boston, has been arrested and held in the sum of tional Hank of Boston, has been considered and held in the sum of tional Bank Roston, stage them of the North National Bank Roston, also Henry W. Pitman, late teller of the North National Bank Roston, also accused of embassiement, has been consulted in default of bail.

The damage to railroads in Tennessee by he The damage to railing the probably he several late free at it much greater than reported, it is probably he several dary gas before trains can so thought any of the roads, as all sufficient several to the several results of the several results are several results. The several results are stationary between tracks.

WASHINGTON.

LARGE AMOUNT OF U. S. BONDS TO BECALLED IN BY SECRETARY BOUTWELL-THE KEN-TUCKY MAIL SERVICE-THE PRESIDENT ON A

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 7, 1871. The Secretary of the Treasury is engaged perfecting plans for calling in very soon a large amount of the 8-20 onds. How soon this will be done is not yet determined, but it is no secret that preliminary arrangements are now in course of preparation. Doubtless the prompt ness with which the new loan is going off has fastigated this move.

The Postmaster-General, who expresses himself extremely desirous of restoring the mall service in those sections of country in which it has recently been withdrawn, has addressed an autograph letter to the Senators and Congressmen living on the line of the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, asking their judgment as to the feasibility of restoring the same, and also whether they believe the service can be resumed with safety to the Government postal agents. It is believed that the correspendence will lead to an amicable settlement.

The President and Mrs. Grant left Washington in the neon train to-day for Philadelphia. The President will return on Monday morningi and Mrs. Grant will visit New-York before returning. In consequence of the President's absence no Cabinet meeting was held to-day.

The nomination of Richard Crowley of Lockport as Dis-trict-Attorney for the Northern District of New-York, is understood here by Senator Fenton's friends, according to their public statements, as indicative of a deliberate purpose to ignore his counsel or advice in regard to New-York appointments.

Henry D. Moore, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, having resigned, a delegation of Pennsylvania members called upon the President to advise with him in relation to a successor, when they were informed that the name of John Tucker, ex-President of the Reading Railroad, had already been proposed. Mr. Tucker, who is now in this city on his way home from Alabama, has, however, declined to be a candidate, and the name of D. P. South worth has been put forward.

RESOURCES OF ALASKA. OFFICIAL REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Washington, March 17 .- The Secretary of War has sent to Congress three reports on the conditi of Alaska-one by Major John C. Tidbail, a second by Major E.H. Luddington, and the third the census returns of the Territory. With regard to the resources of the country, Major Luddington says they consist almost entirely of three articles-fur, fish, and lumber. Furs are obtained only by trading with the Indians, but the supply of fish is unlimited, and companies have established depots at several places where fish are cured and packed, the Indians doing the work. The timber is very valuable, but is so far from market as not to be available. The agricultural resources are very scant. With great care a few potatoes, tumips, and radiales have been grown. It is said there are places in the interior where grain can be raised, but this is not certainly known. Settlements are few and distant from each other. There are no roads, and no available military's resources. The Indian tribes are generally friendly, and some of them are partly civilized. They subsist on the profits of the chase. Citizens at Sitka are now on comparatively friendly relations with the military. They are described as a low class of serfs, of most corrupt character. The trouble formerly existing was caused in great part by the employment of citizen interpreters, who were personally interested in making unfair representations. several places where fish are cured and packed, the In-

that made of everybody, and in deference to a general desire, the state of everybody, and in deference to a general desire, the committee hold sessions through the day. The miners are find the cost of living in this city a pretty hard drain upon their almost empty purses. To-day, Gowan, the Railroad manager, began operations by conducting the eight, and in cost of living in this city a pretty hard drain to a soil, and the cost of living in this city a pretty hard drain to a soil, and in of a constant of the service of the constant of the service of the se

been discovered, are denomised as false. The fee of the Territory is too porous to be of value for expert. Though the climate is not cold enough to produce good fee, it is not warm enough to make agricultural pursuits successful. Wheat, rye, and barley will grow, but produce no heads. Corn will not grow at all. The potatoes are too watery for table use. A few good turnips are raised. Cabbage and cauliflowers do well, and onlones grow, but do not hulb. Stock-raising cannot be made prefitable. The number of Americans and Europeans in Signa, more than half of all there are in Alaska, is 594. The Indian population of the Territory is estimated at labout \$250. The Indians are described as of the most degraded kind, and are both malice as and troublesome. The great want of Alaska, according to this report, is a numbout to keep these Indians in order, and a strong garrison at Sitka.

STILL ANOTHER CURRENCY PROPOSITION. WASHINGTON, March 17 .- The Presidents or Cashiers of 25 Banks in New-York, representing a capital of \$200,000,000, and a number of other leading business men of that city, have addressed the following letter to

men of that city, have addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Treasury:

In view of the fact that there is no opportunity offered to the public, at the present time, for converting the neminterest bearing promises to the Government into its interest-hearing obligations, except by purchasing United States bonds on the open market at a premium, the ondersized respectfully request the honorable Secretary of submit for the consideration of the present Congress a plan for the Present of the present Congress a plan for the Present of the present congress of the option of the Present Congress of the option of the honorable becreit, so demand in the said legal tender notes by issuing therefor, at the option of the honor, souds of the denomination of \$1.00, and its multiple, to be made payable on demand in the said legal-tender notes, which shall be held for the purpose of such reconversion; the bonds to bear interest at the rate of 3 65:00 per cent per annuar and also that permission be granted to the National banks to count said bonds in the reserve required to be kept by law. With the exception of the last clance, this plan is precisely similar to that embodied by Gent Buffer in the bill which he introduced last Monday. This clause he declined to incorporate in the bill, because it would an effect compel the Government to pay interest on the whole amount of the bank reserves of legal-tender notes. Without this provision it is not believed the National banks will support the measure.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

NOMINATIONS. WASHINGTON, March 17 .- The following nom-WASHINGTON, MRTCH 17.—The Ioliowing home-inations were sent to the Sennte to-day; Everence Danont of Indian, to be Governor of Idaho Territory, E. Hollingte, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho. District Altorneys—Richard Crowley, U. S. Attorney, Northern Dis-lict of New York; John A. Ganher, U. S. Attorney for Rh. a Island, Consuls—George B. Bergen of North Cayolina, in Pernambners, Sam-uel H. Kingman of South Carolina, at Brindist; Thomas F. Walhace at Begota.

Consuls—George B. Bergen of North Carolina; Thomas F. Wallace at mel H. Kingman of South Carolina, at Britodist; Thomas F. Wallace at Blogots.

Internal Revenue Officers.—Collectors—M. H. Lewrence, XXVth District of New York; George G. Haskine, XXIXth District of New York; George G. Haskine, XXIXth District of New York; William Z. Ramen, Vth District of Historics, Thomas J. Henderson, William S. Brown, XIXth District of Fennesynals. Assembly, S. William S. Brown, XIXth District of Fennesynals. Assembly—B. University of Virginia; Heart J. Glover, Hell District of George Lewis, Vth District of Virginia; Heart J. Glover, Hell District of Alabama, its; James T. Robiten, Hell District of Alabama, Onstance John S. Sarveyro of Constone at Sexamanh, Ga.; Francis Mich.; John Bowles, Sarveyro of Constone at Sexamanh, Ga.; Francis Wells, Third-Lientenant in the Revenue Marine Service; Wallam S. Chichester, Sarveyor of Customs as Lavaco, Texas, Land Officers.—William Stephens, to be Receiver at Walls—Walland Officers.—William Stephens, to be Revenue at Harrison, Ark.; George Mertil, to be Receiver at Harrison, Ark.; George Mertil, to be Receiver at Logical Control of the National Agents.—E. H. Gershon, Washington Therritory, A. S. Parlager, K. Ramiss.

Indian Agents.—E. H. Gershon, Washington Therritory, New Lay Parlacel, I lows.

Postmantors.—Rijab Bend, Macon, Ga.; Charles Geyne'tt, La Crosse, Wils.; Ha Lovejoy, Princeton, III.

CONVIERNATIONS.

CONVIBNATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed the The Senate, ill Executive Session to-day, confirmed the ollowing nominations:

W. H. Chesbrough of New York, to be Assistan Secretary of Legion at Lundon.

Sherman Count, U. S. Marshal of the Northern Lettrict of Florida.

Davins B. Wade, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Muttana Ten-

tors.
William McMichael, Solicitor of Internal Revenue
Walter H. Souith, Assistant Attorney-timeral of the United States
R. B. McPherson, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First Syste. Terna.
William S. Brown, Collector of Internal Revenues for the Nineteenth strict of Pennsylvania.
Chomas J. Henderson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Pinth Dis-

net of Illinois.

Edwin Ellis, Indian Agent for Washington Territory.

A. S. Frather, Receiver at Harrison, Ackassas.

Charles A. Cook, Receiver for the Arkassas Valley District, Culerna N. Hastling-flegister for Arkansas Valley District, Culerna N. Hastling-flegister for Arkansas Valley District, Culernate. Barclay, Bruce & Co., commission merchants

of Burkle, jester, etterstar, inat E. S. Alpust, their comblection for the list years and absonded, and is a defaulter to the among 0000 or 2000. An examination of the bonds shows that a side silvent comblete, he had been practiced since 1200. Alport is a have left the city for Canada, on Monday night last, taking with his car looke of immiture, horses, carriages had.